

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONIKOVA, R.S., inzh.: KOMAROVA,
L.P., inzh.

Low-alkali glass tubes and their corrosion resistance.

Stek. i ker. 21 no.9:7-9 S '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (for
Vladimirov). 2. Kommunarskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(for Konikova, Komarova).

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.;
KOMAROVA, L.P.

Corrosion and erosion resistance of VT-1 titanium alloys in
multicomponent aggressive media. Koks i khim. no.10:49-51 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. KommunarSKIY gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for Vladimirov).
2. KommunarSKIY koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Shusterman, Konikova,
(Komarova)).

L 20242-65

Pu-4 MJW/JD/JG/WB/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5001593

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P.; Shusterman, M. I.; Konikova, R. S.; Komarova, L. P.

S/0226/64/000/006/0068/0070

Ps-4/

TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of chromium-carbide alloys in multicomponent aggressive media

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1964, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: chromium carbide, chromium carbide alloy, alloy corrosion, alloy erosion, alloy property, chromium carbide alloy corrosion, chromium carbide alloy erosion

ABSTRACT: The corrosion and erosion of chromium-carbide alloy (85% Cr₃C₂ and 15% Ni) in complex aggressive media has been investigated. The aggressive media tested included acid mother liquor of the coal tar industry, alkali solutions, and dry and humid hydrogen sulfide. The alloy displayed a high corrosion resistance both at normal and elevated temperatures (85—105C). Corrosion rates varied from 0 to 0.022 g/m²·hr in unregenerated alkali solution with pH over 12 at 20C to 0.030 (0.037 mm/year) g/m²·hr in mother liquor with pH = 1.1

Card 1/2

20242-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001593

at 45C. The corrosion rate in hydrogen sulfide at 105C was 0.002 mm²/hr or 0.003 mm/year. Thus, the corrosion resistance of chromium-carbide alloy exceeds by several times that of stainless steel Kh18H9T and even titanium alloy BT-1. Because of its high hardness, strength, and wear, corrosion, and erosion resistance, the alloy can be used for ventilation parts and shut-off valves working in multi-component aggressive media. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: KommunarSKIY gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (Kommunarsk Mining-Metallurgical Institute); KommunarSKIY koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kommunarsk Coke-Chemical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 12Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3163

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Erosion-resistant materials for the hydraulic transportation
of slag. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:71 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Testing the resistance to corrosion and erosion of SHP plastics
in the aggressive media of coke chemicals production. Plast.massy
no.6:54-56 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Corrosion and erosion resistance of chromium carbide alloys
in multicomponent aggressive media. Porosh. met. 4 no.6:
68-70 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut i Kommunarskiy
koksokhimicheskiy zavod.

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Resistance of polystyrol to aggressive media of coke and coal
chemical production and to various acids. Plast. massy no.10:
57-58 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 39515-66 EWP(a)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-B/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6014664 SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/007/0033/0034 26 B

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shusterman, M. I. (Engineer); Konikova, R. S. (Engineer); Komarova, L. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of slagositalls in corrosive media

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1965, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, erosion, bend strength, high temperature strength, hardness, compressive strength, thermal expansion, slag, blast furnace, porcelain, glass, glass property

ABSTRACT: Slagositall is a solid, opaque and microcrystalline substance with a glass base. Its bend strength and high-temperature strength at 1450 C is three times higher than ordinary glass. Its hardness is greater than that of quartz.

The high compressive strength (16,000 kg/cm²), resistance to corrosive media, low coefficient of thermal expansion, high hardness and wear resistance and low cost (35-60 rubles/ton) makes it possible to use slagositall as a structural and lining material in various branches of industry.

This particular work by the authors delves into the corrosion and erosion resistance of slagositalls in corrosive media of the coke and chemical industry. Erosion resistance was determined in a slag-water pulp under conditions of hydraulic conveyance of granulated blast furnace slag.

Slagositalls grade 109 and 109g and porcelain, produced by the Avtosteklo Plant, were erosion and corrosion tested for 240 hours under varying conditions.

UDC: 620.1

Card 1/2

L 39515-66

ACC NR: AP6014664

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004-9

Gas corrosion testing was carried out in an autoclave at the atmosphere of hydrogen sulfide. Ammonium sulfate, the mother liquor of the plant, was the primary corrosive agent. Regenerated, purified, and concentrated solutions were used. Dry hydrogen sulfide and a mixture of hydrogen sulfide and steam were also used. These tests showed that there is some weight loss in all cases with the greatest loss occurring, naturally, in the concentrated solution. Gas corrosion tested indicated very little loss of weight. Erosion tests of the materials in the slag pulp showed that both grades of slagositalls to undergo the same extent of uniform wear while the porcelain is not quite as good as the slagositalls. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 vmb

L 07933-67 EWT(m' / EWP(t) / EII LJP(c) JD/JG/WB
 ACC NR: AP6007114 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/002/0048/0049
 AUTHORS: Vladimirov, L. P.; Shusterman, M. I.; Konikova, R. S.; Komarova, L. P.
 ORG: Kommunarsk Mining-Metallurgical Institute (Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut)
 TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of alloyed steels
 SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 2, 1966, 48-49
 TOPIC TAGS: steel alloy, corrosion resistance, chromium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, nickel containing alloy; EROSION, CORROSION RESISTANT ALLOY
 ABSTRACT: A study was made of the possibility of replacing costly and scarce steels with cheaper varieties and still obtaining highly corrosion- and erosion-resistant alloys. In this investigation tests were conducted on chrome-nickel-copper, chrome-nickel-titanium, and chrome-nickel-molybdenum steels, and steels with reduced nickel content, chromium steels without nickel, bimetal from steel St. 3sp and 08Kh13, and for comparison purposes, steels St. 3, 14KhGS, titanium, and carbide-chromium alloys. It was found that not one of the tested materials exhibits absolute stability in the mother liquor at high or low temperature. Alloy VT1 demonstrated the best stability at high and low temperatures when combined with a carbide-chromium alloy with 15% Ni. Highly-alloyed chrome-nickel steels showed stability in heated mother liquor; particularly stable were steels Kh23N28M3D3T, Kh17N13M2T, and Kh25N15MDA. The
 Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.84:620.193.47

KONIKOVA, R.Ye.

RAZUMOVSKAYA, Z.G.; KONIKOVA, R.Ye.

Oxidation of crude sorbitol by acetic acid bacteria. Uch.zap.Len.
un. no. 216:23-30 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(ACETOBACTER) (SORBITOL) (SORBOSE)

KONIKOVA, R.Ye.

Use of the passive hemagglutination reaction on a model of dry
microbe toxins. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 2:24-26 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (BLOOD--AGGLUTINATION)

KONIKOVA, R.Ye.; BAYER, G.A.

Methodology of the conservation of sensitized erythrocytes for
the indirect hemagglutination reaction. Lab. delo no.2:73-74
'65. (MIRA 18:2)

I. Vovonno-seditsinskaya ordena Len'na akademiya im. S.M. Kirova,
Leningrad.

L 63854-65

ADDITIONAL NR: AP5020092

REF: 10/10/1965
DATE: 10/10/1965

AUTHORS: Bayar, G. A.; Konikova, R. Ye.

TITLE: Droplet method of using the indirect hemagglutination reaction with tularemia antigen

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 3, 1965, 50-53

TOPIC TAGS: hemagglutination reaction, tularemia, antigen, immunology, erythrocyte

ABSTRACT: The authors tested their modification of Boyden's indirect agglutination reaction with tannin-treated erythrocytes to detect tularemia.

A drop of the same size as a drop of the antigen suspension (1:100) was added to a 1% suspension of sensitized erythrocytes. The mixture was allowed to stand and left at room temperature.

The degree of erythrocyte agglutination was determined by the number of cells. The reaction is highly specific and provides a means of differentiating tularemia from brucellosis and other bacteria. The technique is simple to apply and the tularemia antigen can be

Card 1/1

L 63854-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020092

Detected in 30 minutes. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya im. N. M. Kirova (Order
Academy of Military Medicine)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 001

COMMON ELEMENTS																											PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX																												COMMON VARIABLE INDEX																										
1ST AND 2ND CIPHERS																											3RD AND 4TH CIPHERS																																																						
BC KONIN, A. A.																																																							B-23																										
																											<p>S. V. DERGANT. Comparative study of the conditions of substitution and properties of oxides and polymers. A. A. Konin and E. A. Ryzova (<i>J. appl. Chem., U.S.S.R.</i>, 1959, 32, 554-564).—Kylon (I) was obtained from girar and purified from lignin. I is much more sol. in dil. NaOH than in colalose (II) of the same degree of polymerization. 1% NaOH dissolved 100 wt.-% of I and only 5-5 wt.-% of viscous slit. The degree of polymerization of I was 100 and of II only 60. This difference in solubility is explained by the absence of primary OH-groups in I with resulting decrease in internal bond strength and by the greater no. of H-bonds in colalose. The rate of acetyla- tion by Ac₂O-Ac₂O in presence of H₂PO₄ is much higher for I than for II; acetylation of undried I is complete in 2 hr.; for II 24 hr. are required. This is due to higher energy of interaction between the end. of II than of I. By nitration with a mixture of 45% HNO₃ and 45% H₂SO₄ and 10% P₂O₅, 1-65 OH-groups are substituted in I, Usual solvents (CO₂, MeOH-Et₂O) do not dissolve completely the oxes obtained in this way. Destructive oxidation of macromol. both of I and hydrated II in alkaline solution (5% NaOH or cuprous nitrate solution); monomers easily and with similar ease. Thus, presence of primary OH groups is not indispensable for this process, contrary to the suggestion of Isenber and Koverman (1958).</p>																																																						
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66363

AUTHORS: Golovin, B. M., Dzheleпов, V. P., Katyshev, Yu. V.,
Konin, A.D. and Medved', S.V.

SOV/120-59-5-6/46

TITLE: A Ring Target Apparatus for Studying High-energy Small-angle Neutron Scattering

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 5,
pp 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured n,p cross-sections in the small-angle range ($35^\circ - 5^\circ$ centre of mass system) at ~600 MeV (Ref 1). The method used consists in the following. To begin with a high-energy neutron beam is produced with the aid of an annular brass collimator, as shown on the left-hand side of Fig 1. The beam is then incident on a toroidal circular target whose central axis coincides with the longitudinal axis of the beam. The neutron detector is in the form of a neutron telescope and can be moved along the symmetry axis of the apparatus. The use of a ring target means that it is possible to use a larger amount of scattering material than in the usual targets. The neutrons are produced by 680 MeV protons at an internal target of the synchrocyclotron of the Laboratory for Nuclear Problems of the Joint Institute for

Card1/2

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66363
CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310004

SOV/120-59-5-6/46

A Ring Target Apparatus for Studying High-energy Small-angle Neutron Scattering

Nuclear Studies. The neutrons scattered by the ring target are recorded by a neutron telescope consisting of five scintillation counters and a converter. Charge exchange protons formed in the converter are recorded by the counters 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Fig 1) placed after the converter and connected in coincidence. In order to exclude charged particles which are not due to charge exchange in the converter, an additional counter 5 is placed in front of the converter and is in coincidence with counters 2, 3 and 4 (CC-2). This scheme is in anti-coincidence with CC-1. The converter is in the form of an aluminium cylinder 4 cm in diameter and 6 cm high. The angular resolution in the lab system is $\pm 2^\circ$ at 15° and $\pm 0.25^\circ$ at 2° . I. G. Dragunov and V.S. Turchenev are thanked for their assistance in building the apparatus. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

Card2/2

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Studies)

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1958

KUMIN, A. D.

21(7)
AUTHORS: Golovin, B. M., Dzhalegov, V. P., Katsychev, Yu. V.,
Kemin, A. D., Zedved', S. V.
1807/56-36-3-12/71

TITLE: The Scattering of Neutrons by Protons in the Region of Small
Angles at Neutron Energies of 590 MeV (Raznytsynyye naytrony
prounami v oblasti malyykh uglov pri energii naytrona 590 MeV)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 36, No 5, pp 735-750 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the differential cross section of
n-p scattering at an average neutron energy of 590 MeV in
the angular range of $5 - 35^\circ$ for this purpose a special
device with an annular scatterer was developed, which has al-
ready been described in one of the authors' earlier papers
and is described in this paper (Fig 1). Results:
Scattering angle Relative amount of n-p scattering cross
section
0-90° 2.750.4 10 ± 1.5
0 2.750.3 0.2 ± 1.4
11.5 1.750.2 6.450.9

Card 1/3

23 1.250.1 4.350.5
35 5.750.2

Determination of coefficients in the amplitude equation of
elastic nucleon-nucleon scattering $M = a + \beta(G_1 - G_2)n +$
 $\gamma(G_1^2 - G_2^2) + \delta(G_1^3 - G_2^3) + (G_1^2 - G_2^2)(G_1 - G_2)$ is possible by
means of experimental investigations. It holds that
 $\sigma(\theta = 0^\circ) = |a|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\delta|^2 + |\epsilon|^2$ or
 $\text{Im}(\beta = 0^\circ) = k a_1^2(4\pi)$, where k denotes the wave number of the
incident nucleus. It holds that $\sigma(\theta = 0^\circ) - [\text{Im}(\beta = 0^\circ)]^2 =$
 $-|a|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\delta|^2 + |\epsilon|^2$ and by using the experimental
results obtained by the authors it is found that
 $a_{\text{exp}}(\theta = 0^\circ) - [\text{Im}(\beta = 0^\circ)]^2 = 5.8 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2/\text{steradian}$.
Figure 2 shows the energy dependence of $\text{Im}(\beta = 0^\circ)$ for
nucleon-nucleon interaction in the states with isotopic
spin $T = 0$ and $T = 1$ with an accuracy of $\sim 10\%$. Apart from a

Card 2/3

The Scattering of Neutrons by Protons in the Region of Small Angles at
Neutron Energies of 590 MeV

strong increase of cross sections with a decreasing scatter-
ing angle, there is a predominance of forward scattering.
cross sections over backward scattering cross sections. A
comparison of the results obtained by means of the optical
theorem shows that it is doubtful whether nucleon-nucleon
scattering at $\sim 600 \text{ MeV}$ can be described on the basis of
the optical nucleon model. There are 2 figures, 2 tables,
and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'edinenyiy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: September 3, 1958

Card 3/3

21 (1)

AUTHORS:

Zinov, V. G., Konin, A. D.,
Korenchenko, S. M., Pontekorvo, B.

SOV/56-36-6-59/66

TITLE:

A Possible Method of Searching for η^0 -Mesons (Vozmozhnyy metod poiska η^0 -mesonov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 6, pp 1948 - 1950 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Baz', Okun', and Smorodinskiy drew the attention of the authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" to certain singularities in the energy dependence of cross sections. As this promised to be a possibility of detecting η^0 -mesons, the authors systematically investigated these cases and give a report on the results obtained. The intensity of a relatively narrow singularity in the energy dependence of the π^-p -interaction cross section might, in principle, indicate the existence of a η^0 -meson. It might be expected that in the reactions $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \pi^- + p$ and $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + n$ an anomaly occurs in the energy dependence on the threshold of the reaction $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \eta^0 + n$. The

Card 1/3

A Possible Method of Searching for ρ^0 -Mesons

SOV/56-36-6-59/66

width of the singularity depends on the interaction radius and may be obtained from the condition $kR \ll 1$; here k denotes the wave vector of the ρ^0 -mesons formed in the c.m.s. This possibility is briefly discussed. It is assumed that the life of the ρ^0 -mesons is long as against $\hbar/m c^2$. The relative amplitude of the singularity $\Delta\sigma/\sigma$ may amount to some %. The ρ^0 -meson is assumed to differ from the π^0 -meson only by the isotopic spin ($T = 0$). The ρ^0 -meson cannot decay quickly into 2 pions because of the conservation of parity, and because of the conservation of the quantum number G also not into 3 pions, so that the decay $\rho^0 \rightarrow \gamma + \gamma$, or, if the mass is sufficiently large, $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi + \pi + \gamma$. If $m_{\rho^0} > 560 \text{ Mev}/c^2$, it may also decay into four pions. Finally, several further problems connected with the mass of the ρ^0 -meson are discussed. Ya. B. Zel'dovich pointed out that the existence of an exchange scattering of antiprotons ($\bar{p} + p \rightarrow \bar{n} + n$) indicates a difference between the

Card 2/3

A Possible Method of Searching for ρ^0 -Mesons

SOV/56-36-6-59/66

masses of π^0 - and ρ^0 -mesons. The authors finally thank L. I. Baz', V. B. Belyayev, B. N. Zakhar'yev, L. B. Okun' and Ya. A. Smorodinskiy for discussions. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1959

Card 3/3

85677

S/056/60/038/006/019/049/XX
B006/B070

24.6900 (1138, 1191, 1559)

AUTHORS: Zinov, V. G., Konin, A. D., Korenchenko, S. M.,
Pontekorvo, B.

TITLE: The Search for the ϕ^0 Meson and the Verification of
Dispersion Relations in πN Scattering

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki,
1960, Vol. 38, No. 6, pp. 1708 - 1714

TEXT: Results of $\pi^- p$ interaction cross section (σ_t^-) measurements
and of the energy dependence of σ_t^- , as well as a comparison of the
results with those obtained by other authors are given. The object
of the study was to look for anomalies in the energy distribution of
 σ_t^- (ϕ^0 meson) and to check the Puppi-Stanghellini problem. The
experimental arrangement is first described (Fig. 1). The target was
liquid hydrogen in a vessel made of foam polystyrene (walls, 0.8 g/cm²).
The hydrogen density was 0.0708 g/cm³ so that $(0.4607 \pm 0.0023) \cdot 10^{24}$

Card 1/4

85677

The Search for the ρ^0 Meson and the
Verification of Dispersion Relations
in πN Scattering

S/056/60/038/006/019/049/XX
B006/B070

hydrogen nuclei fell in the path of the beam trajectory per cm^2 . The electronic apparatus was the same as described in Ref. 3; the photo-multipliers used together with the scintillation counters were of the type $\Phi Y-33$ (FEU-33). Due to the exactly stabilized magnetic field ($\pm 0.1\%$) and the exact measurement of the Hall current (0.5%), the pion momentum could be determined with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$. The energy spread of the beam was ± 0.5 Mev/cm. The energy loss in hydrogen was ~ 3 Mev. σ_t was measured for about 50 pion energy values in the range

140-360 Mev with a total accuracy of 1.5 - 2%, but no anomalies could be found which would indicate the existence of a ρ^0 meson. The individual values of measurement are shown in a table; the data for accuracy refer to systematic errors. The results of the study are discussed in detail. The fact that no anomalies exceeding 3 - 4% could be found in the energy dependence of the cross section values for the energy range 140 - 360 Mev, and so no ρ^0 meson having a mass of between 270 and 410 Mev/ c^2 could be found, does not mean that no such mesons exist. The data obtained are in conflict with the peaks

Card 2/4

85677

The Search for the φ^0 Meson and the
Verification of Dispersion Relations
in πN Scattering

S/056/60/038/006/019/049/XX
B006/B070

for $\sigma_t(E)$ ($E_2 \sim 650$ Mev and $E_3 \sim 950$ Mev) obtained by Frisch et al.,
but agree with the values ($E_2 \approx 610$, $E_3 \approx 880$ Mev) obtained by Brisson.
The data are also in agreement with the dispersion relations for
 $\pi^- p$ scattering. So it can be proved that the Puppi-Stanghellini
problem as such does not exist; it arises only from the inaccuracy
in the measurement of the total $\pi^- p$ interaction cross section.
S. N. Sokolov, A. I. Mukhin, V. A. Meshcheryakov, and N. P. Klepikav
are thanked for discussions, and Yu. N. Denisov for help in the
experiments. The results were already communicated to the Conference
on Physics of High-energy Particles held in Kiev in 1959. There are
4 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 4 Soviet, 1 British, 3 Italian,
and 7 US.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1960

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4037616

S/0056/64/046/005/1919/1920

AUTHORS: Zinov, V. G.; Konin, A. D.; Mukhin, A. I.

TITLE: Transfer negative muon from a proton to carbon

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 5, 1964, 1919-1920

TOPIC TAGS: muon, muon transfer, muon K capture, carbon, polyethylene, x ray line

ABSTRACT: The transfer of muons to only excited levels of a $Z\mu$ -mesic atom with further cascade transition of the system to the ground state, followed by emission of a K-mesic x-ray series, which can be useful in the study of reverse mesic-atom processes that occur in compounds or mixtures containing hydrogen, was investigated by comparing the intensities of the K series from mesic atoms of carbon, produced when negatively charged muons are stopped in carbon (graphite) and in polyethylene (CH_2). The data indicate that if it is as-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4037616

sumed that the probabilities of the muons landing on C and H are proportional to their charges, then the muons which jump over from the proton to the carbon in the cascade transitions give a K-mesic x-ray series whose intensity is 0.98 ± 0.03 of the intensity occurring in the case of direct landing of the muons on the carbon. "The authors are grateful to S. S. Gershteyn for discussions."

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb64

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card

2/3

ZINOV, V.G.; KOMIN, A.D.; MUKHIN, A.I.

Atomic capture of negative muons in chemical compounds. IAd. fis.
2 no.5:859-867 N.165. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

L 23257-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AF6009154

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/005/0859/0867

AUTHOR: Zinov, V. G.; Konin, A. D.; Mukhin, A. I.

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issle-
dovaniy)

TITLE: Atomic capture of negative muons in chemical compounds

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 5, 1965, 859-867

TOPIC TAGS: Mu meson, capture cross section, chemical compound, Pi meson, elec-
tron, oxide, probability

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the atomic capture of negative muons in binary compounds of the type A_nB_m . Whereas earlier experimental work on the determination of the probability of atomic capture in chemical compounds was based on the method of time analysis, which entails considerable difficulties, the authors have used an experimental procedure based on measurement of the intensity of the K-mesic x ray series from one of the elements in pure form, and from the same element in the chemical compound. The work was performed with the OIYaI synchrocyclotron, using a beam of negative particles of 150 Mev/c momentum, containing approximately equal amounts of pions, muons, and electrons (Fig. 1). The characteristics of the apparatus are described in detail. The results show that the ratio of the pro-

Card 1/2

L 23257-66

ACC NR: AF6009154

probabilities of the atomic capture of muons in oxides varies with increasing charge of the nucleus in accordance with the periodic table, and depends on the type of the compound (MgO and MgO_2 , etc.). The ratio of probabilities of the atomic capture in metal halides and in alloys of metals is satisfactorily described by the linear relationship $0.66(Z_1/Z_2)$. The authors thank I. A. Yutlandov for supplying numerous chemical compounds and their purification, Yu. G. Budayshov, B. Yu. Semenov, A. N. Sinyayev, N. S. Frolov, Ts'ao Kuo-cheng for help in preparing the apparatus and with the measurements, and S. S. Gershteyn, L. I. Ponomarev, and V. G. Firsov for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUP CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007
Card 2/2

B.L.C.

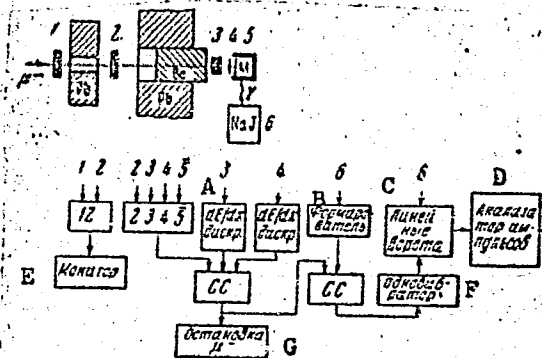


Fig. 1. Geometry of experiment and block diagram of electronic equipment. A - Discriminator, B - shaper, C - linear gates, D - pulse analyzer, E - monitor, F - uni-vibrator, G - muon stopping, CC - coincidence circuit.

KONIN, F.P.

Conference of a management activists group of the State
Production Committee on Power Engineering and Electrification
of the U.S.S.R. Elek. sta. 35 no.3:93-95 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

NOVIKOV, I.T.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; LAVRENEKO,
K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NOGOV, R.P.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.
UGORETS, I.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; BOBOVOY, A.A.; BANNIK, V.P.; DASKOVSKIY, Ya.M.;
ROGOVIN, N.A.; PETROV, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; LATYSH, D.I.;
KONIN, P.P.; DYDYKIN, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, I.I.; GUMENTUK, D.L.;
PORECHAYLO, K.M.

Ol'ga Sergeevna Kalashnikova; obituary. Elek. sta. 30 no.2:95
P '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Kalashnikova, Ol'ga Sergeevna, 1914)

BITYUKOV, I.I., inzh; KONIN, L.I., inzh.

Assembly of reinforcement, formwork, and precast reinforced concrete elements in construction of the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (22nd Congress of the CPSU). Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no. 3: 12-18 Mr '62 (MIRA 15:6)

1. Volgogradgidrostroy.
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (22nd Congress of the CPSU)---Concrete construction)

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.4/.16.018.9

KONIN, P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Electronic relay. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.11:33 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy inatitut okhrany
truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh
soyuzov.

(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

S/196/61/000/009/002/052
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Konin, P.M.

TITLE: A capacitative protective device to prevent people
from entering a dangerous area

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.9, 1961, 24, abstract 9A 148. (Sb. nauchnykh rabot
in-tov okhrany truda VTsSPS, no.2, 1960, 50-52)

TEXT: The Leningradskiy institut okhrany truda VTsSPS
(Leningrad Institute for the Protection of Labour of the VTsSPS)
has developed a capacitative electronic relay which can be used
to protect various kinds of mechanical equipment, e.g. wood-
working machinery, rolls, calenders, etc. and also to guard high-
voltage equipment at test stations. The electronic relay consists
of a high-frequency quartz crystal generator, a detector and an
electronic amplifier whose anode circuit includes a mechanical
relay. The device uses an antenna connected to the oscillatory
circuit of the generator, either directly or through a capacitor.
The principle of the capacitative electronic relay is that

Card 1/2

A capacitative protective device ...

S/196/61/000/009/002/052
E194/E155

oscillation of the generator is interrupted when the capacitance of the oscillatory circuit is altered as a person approaches the antenna. The interruption removes the positive potential from the valve control grid, so that the valve blocks and the current supply to the operating relay ceases. This opens the contacts of a contactor and closes the signalling circuit.

2 figures.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KONIN, V.V.

Problem of the periodic error of a micrometer screw. Izv.Astron.obser. 2
no.2:17-25 '52.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Micrometer)

KONIN, V.V.

"Investigations of Screws of the Ocular Micrometer," Izv. Gl. Astronom. Observ. AN USSR, 1, 1953, pp 113-132

The screws of the ocular of the transit micrometer at Odessa were investigated using Rydberg's method. Results were presented in table and graphs. Errors were mostly attributed to fluctuations of the micrometer frame. (RZhAstr, No 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

KONIN, V. V.

"Catalog of Declinations of 319 Stars for the Equinox 1950.0 From Observations on the Odessa Meridian Circle During the Years 1947-1950."

Izv. Astronom. Observ. Odesskogo Univ., No 3, 1953, pp 61-121

A total of 319 stars included in Pulkovo zenith-telescope program were observed, on the meridian circle of Odessa observatory in 1924-1929 by N. V. Zimmerman and in 1947-1950 by the author. The instrument and the observation methods are described. (RZhAstr, No 11, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

KONIN, V.V.

KOROL, A.K.; KONIN, V.V.

Catalog of declinations of 588 stars of the FK5 in the FK3 system
compiled from observations made with a transit circle during the
years 1952-1953. Izv. Glav. astron. obser. AN USSR 2 no.1:3-72 '57.
(Stars--Catalogs) (MIRA 11:2)

KOROL', A.K.; KONIN, V.V.

Catalog of declinations of 67 stars included in the program of
Poltava zenith telescope. Izv.Glav.astron.observ.AN USSR 2
no.2:3-22 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Stars--Catalogs)

KONINA, I.N.

IVANOVSKY, L.; ZOTOVA, Vera Vladimirovna [translator]; MURATOV, Vadim Nikolayevich, kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KONINA, I.N., vedushchiy redaktor; GERNAD' YEVA, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[A wax encyclopedia; in two volumes. Translated from the German] Entsiklopediya voskov; v dvukh tomakh. Rasshirennoe perer. izd. s alfavitnym predmetnym ukazatelem. Perevod s nemetskogo V.V.Zotovo. Pod red. V.N.Muratova. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nefteinoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie. Vol.1. [Waxes and their principal characteristics] Voski i ikh vazhneishie svoystva. 1956. 145 p. (MLRA 10:1)

(Waxes).

KAZAKOV, D.Ye.; KONINA, L.M.

Refining oils of the Surgut district, Tyumen' Province. Neftoper.
i neftekhim. no.2:5-7 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Tyumenskiy filial Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.

LUTOMSKA, Ksenia; KONINSKA, Danuta

Effect of fluorides in water on the appearance of periodontal diseases in adolescents. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.26:994-997 26 Je '61.

1. Z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej A.M. w Gdansk; kierownik: doc. dr med. Ksenia Lutomska.

(PERIODONTAL DISEASES in adolescence)
(FLUORIDATION)

LUTOMSKA, Ksenia, prof. dr. med.; KONINSKA, Danuta; GRUSZCZYNSKA, Krystyna

Prevention of dental caries in children with "Fluodar"
tablets. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.50:1930-1931 14 D '64

1. Z Zakładu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Akademii Medycznej
w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Lutomska).

LUTOMSKA, Ksenia, prof. dr. med.; KONINSKA, Danuta; POKRANT, Halina.

Prevention of dental caries with topical fluorides. Pol. tyg.
lek. 19 no.48:1850-1852 30 N°64.

1. Z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Akademii Medycznej w
Gdansku (kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Lutomska).

KONINSKI, WACLAW.

Oczyszczanie miast i osiedli; metody i urzadzenia. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa,
Budownictwo i Architektura (1955) 150 p. (Cleaning towns and settlements;
methods and installations. 1st ed. illus., diagrs., footnotes, tables)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3,
March 1956

BELORUTSKIY, A.G., mayor; GRIGOR'YEV, A.Ya., podpolkovnik; MILLEROV, V.I.,
mayor; UL'YANOV, I.F., gvardii polkovnik zapasa; KHRENNIKOV, A.A.,
podpolkovnik; TSABINOV, S.M., podpolkovnik; KONINSKIY, V.A., obshchiy
red.; RAYEVSKIY, L.A., red.; UMANSKIY, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Tashkent Red Banner and Order of the Red Star Military Academy
named for V.I.Lenin; a brief historical account] Tashkentakoye
krasnoznamennoye i ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy voyennoye uchilishche
imeni V.I.Lenina. Tashkent, Gos.isd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958.
280 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(Tashkent--Military education)

KONTOR, J.

"Closure Pad Used During the Repair of Vacuum Boilers.", p. 199, (NAFTA, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1952, Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (BEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

KONIDR, J.

Distillations

✓ 1555. Inventiveness in petroleum industry — temporary blocking device for use in repair of vacuum distillation plant. J. KONIDR. Nafta (Krakow), 1952, 8, 199. — Description and drawings. N. S. 6-15 154 88P

[illegible]

KONIOR, K.

Activities of the Scientific-Technical Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Petroleum Industry. p. 122.

A conference of workers, engineers, and technicians of the petroleum industry. p. 122.

Annual meetings of the sections of the Scientific-Technical Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Petroleum Industry. p. 123.

Vol 10, no. 5, May 1954. Holiday devoted to work. p. 101. NANTA. Krakow, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

1108. Activity of Association of Petroleum Industry Engineers
Balmotechnical Congress in Krynica. K. Kumor. Nafte

(Krynica), 1964, 10, 273-4. - Meeting took place on 3-4 Sept.
1964. 200 people took part. Papers were read on machine,
industrial, geological, chemical, and bacteriological aspects of
the matter. Pilot scale production of iodine and bromine is
in progress, of magnesium in prospect. Matters of Substi-
tution and supply of mineral waters were discussed. Further
meetings are envisaged.

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KONIOR, K.

Recently discovered mineral waters in the region of Goczałkowice.
In French. Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.11: 695-700'58. (XRAI 9:6)

1. Institut Geologique, Section de Cracovie, Academie Polonaise
des Sciences. Presente par J. Samsonowicz.
(Poland-- Mineral waters)

KONIOR, K.

On the age of certain magmatic rocks called teschenites. In French.
Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.11:701-706 '58. (EBAI 9:6)
~~(Poand - Rocks)~~

KONIOR, Konrad

The character and age of the intrusions of magmatic rocks in Cieszyn,
Silesia. Acta geol Pol 9 no.4:445-498 '59. (HEAI 9:9)

1. Institut Geologique a Varsovie.
(Poland--Rocks)

KONIOR, Konrad

Contact of the sub-Silesian nappe with the Miocene formation and the Miocene formation with the Carboniferous substratum in the borehole C 10 near Cieszyn. Acta geol pol 10 no.2:149-164 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institut Geologique a Varsovie.
(Poland--Geology)

KONICR, Konrad, prof. dr.

The depth of miocene thill conglomerates and its relationship to the general depth of the autochthonous miocene in the Cieszyn-Bielsko territory. Nafta Pol 18 no.8:207-210 Ag '62.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Krakow.

KONIOR, K.; KRACH, W.

Autochthonous miocene of the B 4 borehole in the West
Carpathian foreland. Bul geolog PAN 12 no.3:181-185 '64.

1. Department of Geology and Stratigraphy of the Krakow
Branch of the Institute of Geology, Polish Academy of
Sciences. Presented by E. Passen'orfer.

KONIOR, Konrad, prof. dr

Structure and configuration of the Paleozoic subsoil in the Skoczow-
Andrychow region considering the most recent drilling results. Nafta
20 no.10:261-263 0 '64.

1. Institute of Geology, Warsaw.

KONIOR, Konrad; KRACH, Wilhelm

The Debowiec conglomerates and the Miocene fauna from borehole B 4 near Bielsko. Acta geol Pol 15 no.1:33-34 '65.

1. Carpathian Field Station, Krakow, of the Institute of Geology, and Department of Geology and Stratigraphy of the Institute of Geologic Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.
Submitted March 1964.

KOUIR, K.

Biochemical oxygen demand. J. Chalupa, J. Hanusová,
K. Kouř, and J. Šolár (Ústav hygieny, Prague). *Czechoslov.
Hyg. Epidemiol., Microbiol., Immunol.* 3, 183-7 (1954); cf.
Ruchat, et al., C.A. 42, 8024d. --The older methods are
criticized and interfering factors reviewed. A modified
permanganate method is presented for a wider range of
concs. with an accuracy of 70-98% ! j Urban.

TONKONOGIY, A.V.; KURMANGALIYEV, M.R.; KONIRBAYEV, A.A.

Structure of combustion in a cyclone chamber with a plane diaphragm.
Probl. teploenerg. i prikl. teplofiz. no.1:286-295 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

CHUYKO, N.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PEREVYAZKO, A.T.; MOSHKEVICH, Ye.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: RUTKOVSKIY, V.B.; KONISHCHEV, M.I.;
FRANTSEV, V.P.; DEMIDOV, P.V.

Controlling the gaseous phase composition in an electric furnace
by means of an air curtain. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:15-18
Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Chuyko).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy staleplavil'nyy zavod vysokokachestvennykh
i spetsial'nykh staley (for Perevyazko, Moshkevich).
(Electric furnaces) (Gases--Analysis)

S/148/60/000/008/002/018
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Chuyko, N.M.; Rutkovskiy, V.B.; Konishchev, M.P.; Perevyazko, A.G.; Tregubenko, A.F.; Yatskevich, I.S.; Zabaluyev, I.P.; Kurganov, V.V.; Bobkov, T.M.; Antipenko, G.I.

TITLE: A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball Bearing Steel of Grade ШХ15 (ShKh15)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 38 - 47

TEXT: At the "Dneprospetsstal" Works up to 1956 ShKh15 steel was teemed simultaneously with slag and no attention was paid to steel treatment by slag in the ladle during the teeming. The final S content of 0.02% was obligatory and the refining took between 2 h 10 min and 2 h 40 min or more. The refining time had been cut down to 1 h 50 min - 2 h 10 min by addition of ferrochrome into non-reduced metal with a content of 0.025% S. To boost the heat process and to improve the metal quality, N.M. Chuyko suggested to cut the refining time to 1 h 10 min or less by deoxidation and desulfuration of the metal with electric furnace slag in the ladle during teeming. The article contains details of this new

Card 1/3

S/148/60/000/008/002/018
A161/A029

A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball Bearing Steel of Grade ШХ15 (ШХ15)

technique. The effect of the oxidizing and reducing heat period factors was determined. The formation of highly-basic and well deoxidized slag was mainly studied. The slag quantity used was 4 - 5% of the metal weight with a CaO content of over 55%, FeO below 0.4% and CaF₂ below 2.0%. First a considerable quantity of slag was spilled through a widely open hole into the ladle, and then metal poured from 3 - 4 m height in a solid jet, which brought about a large contact area with slag and rapid deoxidation and desulfuration. The optimum parameters of the oxidation period were stated to be: $\Delta[C] = 0.3 - 0.5\%$ at a carbon burning rate of 0.4 - 0.5%/h, and a metal temperature of 1,545 - 1,565°C before skimming the oxidizing slag. The reducing period under lime-chamotte white slag with low calcium fluoride content proved to be expedient, as well as the treatment of the metal in the ladle by this slag. The optimum slag composition is: (FeO) < 0.5%; (CaF₂) = 1 - 2%; $\Sigma(SiO_2 + Al_2O_3) = 31 - 34\%$; (CaO) > 53%; (MgO) < 12%, and $\Sigma(CaO + MgO) = 63 - 65\%$. The optimum metal temperature before teeming is 1,550 - 1,570°C; it ensures the filling of a 2.8-ton ingot during 165 - 190 sec. Final deoxidation of steel by aluminum in the ladle gives a high reduction of oxygen content (over 30%). The quantity of nonmetallic inclusions in

Card 2/3

S/148/60/000/008/002/018
A161/A029

A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball Bearing Steel of Grade 15
(ShKh15)

steel was slightly lower than usual in steel smelted in the usual process under carbide slag with long refining. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute); zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" ("Dneprospetsstal'" Works)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1959

Card 3/3

KONISHEV, P.

A scientific session on the problems and methods in field experiments. Selskostop nauka 1 no.6:688-690 '62.

KONISHEV, P.

ATANASOV, D.; MANOLOV, L.; KONISHEV, P. "Achievements of research associations for cotton production."

Kooperativno Zemedelie, Sofiya, Vol 9, No 1, 1954, p. 28

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KONISHEV, P:

¹
ATANASOV, D.; MANOLOV, L.; KONISHEV, P. "Agronomists on collective farms."
Kooperativno Zemedelie, Sofiya, Vol 9, No 1, 1954, p. 32

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KONISHEV, P.

Konishev, P.; Lichev, S. Measures for accelerating the ripening of cotton. p. 11, KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE. Sofiya. Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (KEAL), LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

KONISHEV, P.

Konishev, P. Results from stimulating cotton seeds in Sadova from 1950 to 1954.
p.35.

Something new in the village of Sumatsun, Tr. from the Russian. p.38.

Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955 KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

KONISHEV, P.

Ivchev, K. Results at the agricultural scientific research institutes during 1955. p.8.

KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofya, Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68052

Author : Popov, Pavel; Konishev, Pavel P.

Inst : -

Title : Selection Achievements in Several Agricultural
Crops of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Orig Pub : Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No 2, 115-124

Abstract : An examination of the problem of organizing
scientific research institutions for agri-
culture in Bulgaria and of a system of seed
testing and production is presented here. The
varieties of agricultural crops are described,
as well as the methods of deriving them and of
distributing them by regions.

Card : 1/1

KONIUSZEWSKI, Stanislaw

Stabilization circuit of the emission current of ionization probe of the PJ-2 type vacuum meter. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.3:131-132 Mr '62

1. Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki, Warszawa.

KONIUSZKOW, A.,

ZACIĄTRZENIE W KOCIE ZAKŁADÓW PRZEMYSŁU CIĘŻKIEGO. (EQUIPMENT IN USE IN THE
FACTORIES OF HEAVY INDUSTRY). Wydawnictwo Gorniczo-Hutnicze, 1955,

407 p.

FIRSHIROTU, Z. [Firsirotu, Z.], farmatsevt (Bukharest, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika); KONIYER, L., doktor (Bukharest, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika); VARKOVICH, Kh., doktor (Bukharest, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika); ROSSITI, M., farmatsevt

Study of the sterilizing action of silver ions. Apt.delo 9
no.2:86-90 Mz-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz laboratorii kontrolya medikamentov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(SILVER--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KONIVES-KOLONICS, L.

DOMONKOS, J.; TASS, G.; KONIVES-KOLONICS, L.; HUSZAK, I.

The effect of ion milieu on antihyaluronidase in blood. Acta
physiol. hung. 6 no.1:11-18 1954.

1. Hirnforschungsinstitut der Medizinischen Universität, Szeged.

(ELECTROLYTES, in blood
eff. on antihyaluronidase in blood)

(HYALURONIDASE, antagonists
antihyaluronidase in blood, eff. of electrolytes)

(BLOOD
electrolytes, eff. on antihyaluronidase)

KONIVETS, V.I.

Tectonics of coal-bearing formations in the Aldan-Olekma interfluve.
Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.8:179-203 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Yakutia--Coal geology)

KONIVETS, V.I.

Coal-bearing formations in the Upper-Kalar depression. Trudy
Lab.geol.ugl. no.8:204-214 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Kalar Valley—Coal geology)

3(8)

SOV/11-59-9-11/18

AUTHOR: Konivets, V.I.

TITLE: Heavy Fraction Minerals of the Coal-Bearing
Deposits of the Aldan - Olekma Interfluve

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologi-
cheskaya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 93-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Aldan - Olekma interfluve is the westerly
continuation of the coal-bearing deposits of
South Yakutiya. The region was explored by
Yu.K. Dzenovskiy, V.V. Mokrinskiy, I.I. Sharudo,
T.A. Ishina and V.G. Ditmar. A group of workers
of Yuzhno-Yakutskaya geologorazvedochnaya eks-
pedititsiya Chitinskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya
(South Yakutiya Geological Exploratory Expedition
of the Chita Geological Directorate) also stu-
died the region. The coal-bearing stratum is
composed of rythmically alternating sedimentary
deposits clearly separated from each other, and
four macrorhythms were noted. In connection

Card 1/3

30V/11-59-9-11/18

Heavy Fraction Minerals of the Coal-Bearing Deposits of the
Aldan - Olekma Interfluve

with them, it was possible to single out four coal-bearing suites: the Yukhta, Chul'man, Duray and Gongrino suites (Jurassic period). Their total thickness is 750-800 m. The author made a lithological study of these rocks and at the same time determined the content of heavy fraction minerals. The quantitative correlation of these metals varies largely in the deposit. The major ones are: iron hydroxide, pyrite, zircon, apatite, garnet, rutile, anatasesphene, leucoxene, and the epidote-zoisite and biotite group. The author further gives morphologic characteristics of some of these metals. He notes a certain regularity in the distribution of heavy metals. Thus, the zircon-apatite complex is associated with proluvial facies of the Yukhta suite; the zircon garnet complex - with the Chul'man suite; the apatite-zircon complex -

Card 2/3

KONIVETS, V.I., kand. geologo-mineral nauk.

Natural resources of the Vitim-Olekma Mountain area. Priroda 48
no.6:90-92 Je '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Laboratoriya geologii uglia AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Transbaikalia--Mines and mineral resources)

3(0)

AUTHOR:

Konivets, V. I.

SOV/20-124-3-45/67

TITLE:

The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing Sediments of the Aldano-Olekminskiy Watershed (O fatsial'nom sostave uglasnykh otlozheniy Aldano-Olekminskogo vodorazdela)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 652-655 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The coal beds mentioned in the title belong to the western part of the coal basin of southern Yakutiya. Other parts of this basin were previously lithologically studied (T. A. Ishina, V. G. Ditmar, M. M. Gapeyeva and Refs 2, 3). The author did this for the first time in the above mentioned western part. He has thoroughly studied the rocks and described them stratigraphically according to exposures of roots (Ref 1). The coal-bearing strata are represented by gravels, sandstones with interbeds and lenses of conglomerate, aleurolith and argillite as well as by subordinate coal interbeds and seams. These rocks are very dense and firm. The identifications of the floral remains found here (by Z. P. Prosviryakova) assign the rocks to the Upper Jurassic. G. G. Martinson placed the freshwater

Card 1/4

The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing
Sediments of the Aldano-Olekminskiy Watershed

SOV/20-124-3-45/67

pelecypoda found here in the Ferganoconches, which indicate a Middle to Upper Jurassic age. The four alternating, rhythmically formed large packages lead to the selection of four macro-rhythms. On this basis further stratigraphic division is constructed (from the bottom upwards), namely into suites: Yukhtinskaya, Chul'manskaya, Durayskaya, and Gongrinskaya. Three facies in these sediments are selected through an analysis of the primary lithogenic characteristics:

1. P r o l u v i u m a n d r i v e r b e d a l l u v i u m. They are predominately conglomerates, gravels, and coarse and often even medium grained sandstones. Sandy-clayey material, occasionally secondarily quartzified, served as cement. No fossil fauna is to be found here; instead of it numerous coalified plant remains of allochthonous origin occur. The sediments of this facies are of no great importance in the mass.

2. F a c i e s o f t h e l a k e s a n d i n u n d a t e d r e g i o n s. This complex group is formed by the above mentioned facies (1) as well as by transitions between the two. Most commonly polymictic, rarely arkosic, fine grained sandstones, as well as finer aleurolith-argillite, are present.

Card 2/4

The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing
Sediments of the Aldano-Olekminskiy Watershed

SOV/20-124-3-45/67

The autochthonous plant remains are to be found in well preserved, vertical root fossils (mostly in the floor of the seam). Allochthonous remains occur along with well preserved impressions of fern leaves and conifer needles.

3. Swamp facies. Aleurolith, argillite, their coaly varieties, and coal seams occur here. The rocks of this group are of greatest importance since the peat and coal accumulation and formation processes are connected with them. Facies with and without peat can be distinguished. Aleurolith and argillite are dominant. The facies varieties with peat concentrations are represented by coals. It is humus coal, which is black, lustrous or semi-lustrous, firm, with concentric fracture surfaces. According to I. E. Val'ts the coal consists of clarain and clarain-durain. The coal-bearing sediments have gone through a diagenesis stage (Ref 6) and show traces of a subsequent epigenetic transformation (Ref 1). The sedimentation took place in the zone of an extensive marginal warp. The paleogeographical surrounding was as follows: Sediments of the alluvial facies, of the lake-inundated regions, and of the swamps are joined to facies complexes or sets ("servii") (Ref 5).

Card 3/4

The Facial Composition of the Coal-bearing
Sediments of the Aldano-Olekminskiy Watershed

SOV/20-124-3-45/67

There are sets of river valleys, lakes (with standing waters and deltas), and swamp sets. Set groups can be combined in larger landscape units or "nima" of the mountain slopes. A "nima" complex shapes the formation of the mainland, under which conditions the coal-bearing sediments of southern Yakutiya were deposited. There are 6 Soviet references.

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Card 4/4

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